

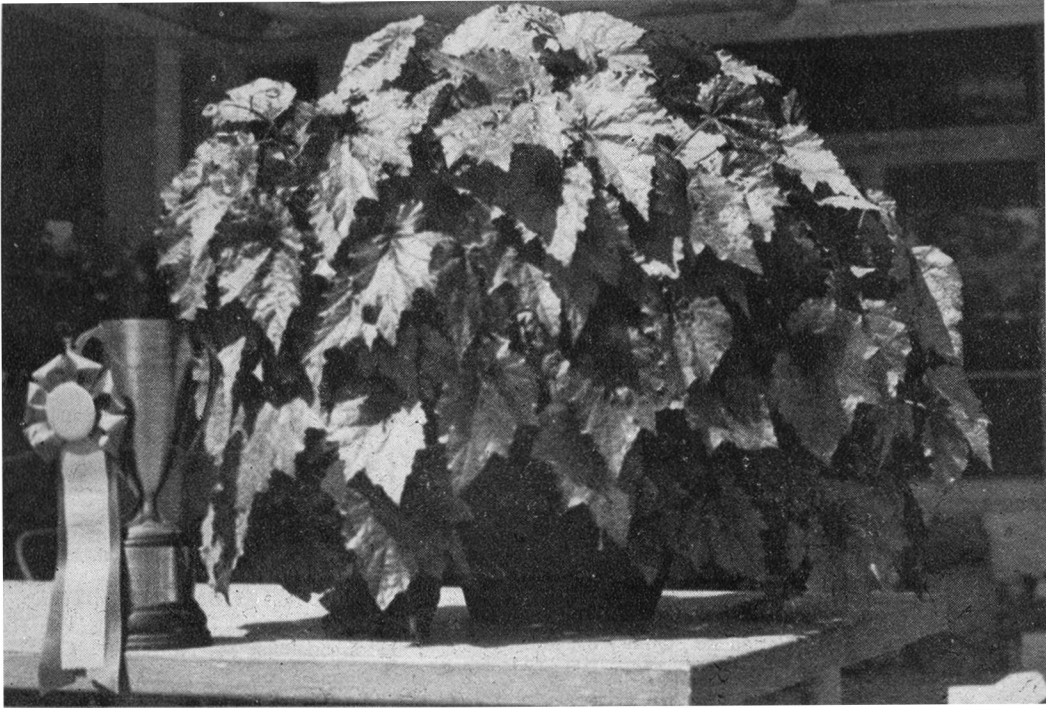
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

OCTOBER, 1959

PRICE 25 CENTS

VOLUME XXVI, NUMBER 10



AMERICAN BEAUTY

Monthly Publication
of the American
Begonia Society, Inc.

The Begonian

Founded by
Herbert P. Dyckman
January, 1932

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General Offices, Dues, Address Changes or Magazines:

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Annual Subscription, \$2.50. Branch members pay dues to branch. Foreign rate, including Canada \$3.00. Air mail rate within U.S. \$4.50.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office of Los Angeles California,, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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The purpose of this Society shall be: to promote interest in begonias and other shade-loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants; to standardize the nomenclature of begonias; to gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and companion plants; to issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the Society; and to bring into friendly contact all who love and grow begonias.

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A Case of Begonia Fever

By MARIAN DECOURSEY

I have practically given up the optimistic dream of owning a greenhouse, so I must get a new outlook on my begonias.

For a long time I have grown with enthusiasm anything that was given to me, anything that caught my eye in commercial greenhouses, and anything I could find that I had read about, with the comfortable thought that even if they were crowded for a while, next year I would have plenty of room for them and ideal growing conditions.

Today I wonder if I really want to undertake the care of another unit and look after more plants. If I get the money to put up the greenhouse will I also get more time and more energy? When I really want something I am apt to overlook obstacles in the way to achieving it, so that my willingness now to consider money, time, and effort makes me wonder how much I want it.

I know that I enjoy most of the plants that I now own and look forward to getting a few more from time to time, so maybe the part of wisdom is to settle down to enjoy quietly those plants which do well in my present set-up. If I mix a reasonable number of plants with a little more leisure and a more exact knowledge of what I grow, in the end I may be better off. At least I won't have to start a campaign to persuade my husband how much a dear little greenhouse (built right over the water and electric lines to the barn) would improve the view from the porch.

Good-by, beautiful humid greenhouse complete with stone wall, starting bench, cane-stemmed begonias growing out of the ground all the way to the roof, seedlings in odd places and every mechanical device known to man for controlling temperature and humidity. Instead of working to turn the greenhouse from a dream to a concrete object, I am going out to my slat house and eye all my

plants appraisingly. If I can look forward to only a limited number of plants in the future, they must be choice and dear to me. Any begonia which has not turned into a thing of beauty will not have a home here; those that don't like me and won't thrive here are not welcome. No more plants which have been set back will be cherished with anxious care . . . either flourish or get thrown out.

Many begonias, I acknowledge, have superb foliage and if they please me enough, some of them may stay; but most of my limited space will be devoted to those that bloom between September and May. Even prolific bloom during the summer months can not compete with my interest in hardy plants. In the fall I enjoy turning to house plants, and in the spring I wish to fix the begonias so that I am free to ignore them and may busy myself with what has survived our uncertain and destructive Pennsylvania winter.

Among those that I will certainly keep are *B. rotundifolia*, which has historic interest, fine foliage, is free flowering, likes me, and is a handy-sized specimen to take around to shows. I have two small plants of *B. 'Amy'* and *B. 'Kimwha'*, both hybrids of 'Kenworthy', which I long to find for sale.

As few plants here do much growing after they are brought into the house, the winter is really a period of appreciating growth made during the summer. I will have no more trays of young hopefuls in September, taking up room all winter and rarely growing or improving. Unless I have an opportunity to get something choice or rare, I will get my cuttings and small plants in the spring.

Begonia hispada-villosa is a curious plant with adventitious leaves on its soft, pale green leaves. My plant was a skinny one when I got it, but it has sent out

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SUBTROPICAL FRUITS

By DON HORTON

IN THE coastal and near coastal areas of Southern California we may bemoan the fact that the lack of cold winters do not allow us to grow such fruits as cherries, pears, and many apples. What we should appreciate are the kinds of wonderful and exotic subtropical fruits that we can grow.

Many of these trees make excellent ornamental trees as well as being useful. Passing over the familiar avocados and the better known varieties of citrus, the following list of subtropical fruits will give you a variety of interesting trees to try.

Macadamias are thought of as Hawaiian trees because they are grown commercially there. Actually, they are native to Australia. The macadamia nut has been variously described as tasting like a cross between a coconut and a pecan, or like a cashew but everyone agrees that it is delicious.

Lately there has been much interest shown in establishing macadamias as a commercial crop in California. They do grow and bear here and their introduction is no recent thing, for there are trees in Southern California that are over thirty years old and bear regularly.

They are very ornamental and grow about twenty-five to thirty feet high, usually with multiple trunks. They tend to be a little chlorotic but the addition of chelated iron corrects that.

The *Sapote* has the look of an apple, the shape of a peach and the taste of custard. In addition, the tree is extremely ornamental. Each leaf on this twenty-foot tree is divided like a fan into five to seven leaflets.

The fruit has a high pepsin content and people who cannot eat other fruits can eat sapotes.

Cherimoyas have the strangest looking fruit of this group. The fruit, which may weigh over a pound, has a skin that is apparently made up of overlapping green

scales. When ripe it is chilled and cut open, and the white flesh is spooned out and eaten. The flavor is very much like that of sherbet.

The trees are ornamental, too, with large velvety leaves and growth to 30 feet. *Chrimoyas* are probably the only fruit raised in Southern California, outside of the date, that is hand pollinated to insure bigger crops. This is, however, no difficult task and doing it every week or so during the three month blooming period will insure a crop over a longer period of time.

Loquats would be useful trees if they never bore any fruit, for they have large tropical appearing leaves. The tree grows only ten to fifteen feet in height which has it fitting in well with almost any kind of landscaping scheme.

However, it does bear fruit and bears them in profusion. The best variety for the Coastal area is the Gold Nugget which gives forth its orange, two-inch fruit in May and June. Inland areas should use the earlier ripening Champagne or Advance. The flavor is delightfully sweet and eating one always calls for several more.

There are several unusual citrus varieties well worth considering. Incidentally all citrus can be had in dwarf trees which will grow to a height of only six to eight feet, and four of them can be planted in the space occupied by one regular citrus tree. These dwarf citrus are not to be confused with the Meyer lemon which is not a true dwarf.

Some of the unusual varieties of citrus include the Mandarins which are especially adapted to the coastal area. The fruit is something like a tangerine's (which is one kind of mandarin). Three varieties that are especially good are Kara, Kinnow, and Satsuma.

For a real conversation piece grow the Ponderosa lemon. Here is a mild

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How to Hybridize Begonias

SLANTED TOWARD THE BEGINNER

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND

So you want to hybridize begonias—just for fun?

That is probably how all begonia hybridizers began playing that fascinating game.

You may learn a great deal from watching the bees, but you may learn faster by reading of past hybridizing. Read the lists of registered begonias, where the parents of the cultivars are listed.

It is not recommended that you make the same crosses or more confusion will be created. But by reading of these crosses, you may get the worthwhile crosses firmly fixed in your mind, so that you will get better "takes."

In the early begonia days, San Diego's A. D. Robinson used the coccinea or caned stemmed begonias to cross and create many cultivars. Since then, many people find crossing rex begonias to be very satisfying.

Never name a begonia unless it proves to be completely distinctive or different and *vigorous*. Begonias without vigor are soon lost. Look at the long list of registered begonias in the past six years. Many are already unobtainable now, because they failed to have vigor.

Choose two vigorous plants in bloom, that you hope to use as parents. They

may be species, hybrids or as we call them now, cultivars.

You will find that some hybrids or cultivars are sterile and then your efforts are wasted. I have found 'Lucerna' and 'Corbeille de Feu,' to mention only two, to be sterile.

Place your thumb nail under the stamens on the male blossom that has been opened several days, about ten o'clock in the morning, preferably.

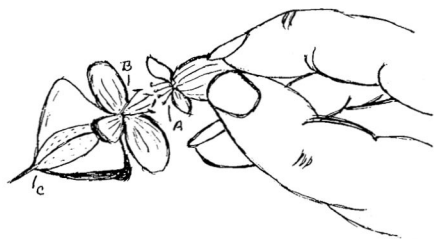
If you find pollen (looks like powder) comes off the stamens onto your nail, it is ready. Use this flower to pick and pollinate the female blossom (as illustrated) on your chosen seed bearing parent plant. Dust the male blossom *gently* over the female flowers that have been opened at least three days. Be sure the stamens touch the pistils so that the pollen is shaken loose.

Keep a record of any crosses you make. An easy way to mark the pollinated blossom is by tying a different-colored thread on the blossom stem for each different cross.

You may make this same cross back onto the opposite plants, but you will probably need more than one flower cluster open at the time. The male blossoms open prior to the female blossoms, so by having several clusters open at one time, on each plant, this is very satisfactory.

The illustration shows the female flower, with the ovary under the receptive pistils and the petals. By using the flower of the male parent, there is no chance of an incorrect record. By using a fine brush to spread the pollen, there is always a chance of pollen staying in among the bristles, that is other than what you think you are using.

The seed pods will be ripe when the stem dries up. All types of begonia seeds other than the tuberous and more rare bulbous may be planted any time of the year under ideal conditions.



Pollinating a begonia blossom. Dust A—stamens gently on B—pistils. Results—seeds forming in C—ovary.

Begonia Notes from England

By W. WILLETTS, F.R.H.S.

INCREASING A STOCK OF BEGONIAS FROM CUTTINGS

TO BE successful with rooting begonia cuttings a little heat is beneficial and, apart from this, they also require the protection of glass in order to conserve moisture and prevent them from shrivelling up before roots are formed. This question of heat, however, varies according to the time of year the cuttings are being inserted.

For instance, when taking the earliest cuttings (from the tubers) in March, April or the early part of May, a little bottom heat is essential. But cuttings taken later than this will root quite readily in the heat conserved by the greenhouse glass. In both instances, however, a propagating case must be used in order to keep the atmosphere close and moist.

Begonia cuttings are rooted most readily in a light soil. Silver sand and peat in equal parts is the medium most readily accepted, but as soon as the roots form the young plants must be potted into a loamy compost. For cuttings which are rooted very late and which may have to remain in the rooting pans, it is essential that the loam be added at the outset. When the pots have been filled with the rooting medium, put a layer of sand on the surface, so that when the hole is made to take the cutting some of this sand will run into it and form a porous cushion for the base of the cutting to rest on. A 4-inch pot will accommodate three cuttings nicely and they are much easier to handle than trays.

Cuttings are prepared by taking

healthy shoots from the tuber itself or from the lower half of the plant, about 3 inches long, and making two slanting cuts just below a node. Most growers prefer to make one cut only, but if the base of the cutting is left wedge-shaped a greater rooting surface is obtained, and the root formation is more evenly balanced. (When severing the cutting do not make the mistake of removing it from the junction of the main stem and the leaf. This, in my opinion, is liable to cause damage to the stem and will eventually cause stem rot. Do not be afraid to leave a snag because in a few days this will begin to dry up and will eventually fall away.

Remove those leaves from the lower part of the stem only, i.e., from the part which will be under the soil, the rest being left on. The node or joint of a begonia, like that of a geranium, is surrounded by stipules which protect the young growth bud. However, when preparing the cuttings for insertion, it is essential that these be removed as they are liable to set up rot at the joint when they begin to decay beneath the soil. But on no account must the growth bud be destroyed as this plays an important part in the development of the tuber the following season.

When inserting the cutting it is essential that the base should reach the bottom of the hole, which, needless to say, should be just deep enough to cover the node, and that the compost be pressed all round it. Remove all damping foliage as soon as it is seen and, when the roots have formed, increase the ventilation of the propagating case more and more each day until the plants can be safely re-

moved altogether and stood on the open staging for a few days before potting them up. About three weeks will generally suffice to produce sufficiently rooted cuttings for potting up. Cuttings rooted very early in the season, usually those taken direct from the tuber, can be potted into 5-inch pots where they will produce bloom the same year.

Mid-season cuttings, however, are best potted individually into 60-sized pots where they will remain until they finish their growth. Cuttings rooted later than this are best left in the rooting pans which, as stated earlier on, should be prepared with as much loam as possible. They also will benefit from a little liquid manure from time to time. The chief aim from now on is to try to keep the young plants in active growth for as long as it is possible, keeping in mind the fact that until the foliage has died back naturally the plant is devoid of any tuberous growth.

This means that to keep the plants going a little heat will be required from the middle of September, and on no account should they be allowed to dry out. When the plants show signs of going to rest (yellowing foliage and loss of vigor) water should be gradually withheld until the foliage has completely fallen. A few days of complete dyiness at this stage will eventually cause the stems to fall away, and the small tubers can now be considered dormant.

Where are only a few tubers to be dealt with these can be left in the pots. But, where large quantities have to be handled, they should be carefully removed from the pots, stored in trays of peat, and kept in a dry, frost-free room. Dust the crown of each tuber with flowers of sulphur before putting in the peat. And it behooves all growers to inspect their stock at regular intervals for any signs of rot which can, of course, rapidly spread through a box of tubers if not detected in time. All young tubers should be started into growth as early in the New Year as possible in order to conserve the nutritional supply, which, in tubers so young, cannot be in too great a supply.

DAMPING OFF OF CUTTINGS

Many growers are concerned with losses incurred during propagation by damping off of cuttings before and after rooting. This is a disease which is only too well known, and it is caused by the minute soil fungus known as pythium. The spores of this fungus lie in the soil awaiting suitable conditions to arise in which to germinate and attack the young cuttings or plants at or near the base of the stem. There is no cure when once a plant is affected and, as soon as the disease shows, remove affected cuttings along with the surrounding soil, and water the rest of the stock with Cheshunt compound. It is a good plan to treat every batch of cuttings with this compound after inserting them.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Do not overcrowd the cuttings or young plants, see that the compost is porous and avoid very moist conditions. Where the trouble is persistent the best remedy is to use sterilized soil. And it is as well to note that any damage done to the stem when taking or inserting the cuttings will make them more prone to infection. More cuttings, plants and seedlings are lost to commerce by careless handling than are lost in any other way.

THE BEGONIA AND HYGIENE

MANY begonia growers, I'm afraid, are still laboring under the impression that very little can be done against pests and diseases until the first symptoms appear. This is not true, and this attitude must be avoided like the plague. The real fight against the enemies of the begonia should start even before the tubers or plants are introduced into the greenhouse for another season.

Strict hygiene is one of the best of all ways to keep the plants free from infection, and it behooves all growers to keep this thought uppermost in their minds.

The greenhouse should be given a general cleanup before the start of a new season. Where possible the house should be cleared of all plant life, stoved with

a sulphur candle, and then left vacant until the harmful fumes have dispersed. If, on the other hand, it is not possible to find alternative room for the plants, the house must be thoroughly scrubbed down with a good detergent, the plants being covered with sheets of polythene if at all doubtful about the effect any accidental splashes might have on the foliage.

All corners and crevices must be penetrated with a hard brush in order to kill any hibernating pests or disease spores. The walls should receive a good coat of limewash which will not only help to clean the walls further, but will lighten the house considerably. Repaint all woodwork with a good quality lead paint. And where shingle is used on the benches this must either be washed or renewed before standing the pots on it for another season.

Litter is always a common source of danger and should never be allowed to accumulate. See that all pots, crocks and seed trays are thoroughly clean. This calls for some hot water, a few crystals of permanaganate of potassium, stiff brush, and some elbow grease. Immerse all cans or stakes in hot water before putting them into service again. Avoid standing water tanks (if any) directly beneath the benches where there is a possibility of them becoming infected by the drainings from unhealthy plants. Clean these out regularly and keep the tops covered when not in use.

And now to the materials with which one will have to work throughout the season. A sure way of introducing soil pests to the potting compost is to use maiden loam which has not been sterilized beforehand. In days gone by, and sometimes even today, the gardener relied nearly entirely on his powers of observation to eradicate such pests as wireworm, millipedes, leatherjackets, etc., from the soil and, strange to relate, rarely was a potted plant troubled by any of these pests. In these days of steam and chemical sterilization there is no reason why the plants should be troubled by soil pests.

Sterilized soil can now be bought from

most seedsmen. However, from past experience, I know that the keen plantsman is never happy unless he has a stack of loam plus manure to work at. This is the ideal stuff, especially when it has been in stack for a year or two, but it is also a breeding place for myriads of harmful soil pests. The least of the dangers arises from the presence of the common earth worm, which, though it shows a good sign of fertility in the stack and is a very good friend in the garden, cannot be tolerated in a pot. Most of these can, of course, be removed from the soil when breaking it down and, if one or two do manage to get into a pot, a few sharp taps on the side of the pot will soon bring them to the surface.

The steam sterilization of a loam and stable manure combination is taboo, so in this instance one can only resort to the use of a chemical compound in order to rid the soil of pests. Chemical methods of control include the use of naphthalene, B.H.C. dust, aldrin dust and formalin. Naphthalene, B.H.C. and aldrin dusts can be incorporated in the stack when in the course of preparation, and will discourage the breeding of many pests. Formalin, that old standby for many years, is still quite effective, the only trouble being that it takes so long for the harmful fumes to disperse. A simple method I have used with great success for many years is as follows:

To every hundred pounds of the mixture of loam and manure add one handful of double strength crystallized naphthalene, thoroughly mix it with the soil which it then put into a large polythene sack and the neck sealed with a strand of wire. (I used paper cement bags before the advent of polythene).

In this way the fumes are retained until one decides to open the sack, and the pests get the whole treatment. The naphthalene crystals left in the soil will have no detrimental effect on plant life, and I have used it myself on very tender subjects within 48 hours of opening the sack. A few of these crystals distributed about the greenhouse during the season will also act as a deterrent against red spider.



Exhibit by the Sacramento Branch of the American Begonia Society, at the County Fair, Sacramento, California, June, 1959, was awarded Second Prize.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN COURSE OFFERED

Ten outstanding landscape architects of Southern California are scheduled to begin a series of lectures during October and November at the California State Polytechnic College, Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, near Pomona.

The first in the series of five weekly classes will begin October 23 at 7:30 p.m. in the Science Building, Room 215. Edward Huntsman-Trout, of Beverly Hills, will give an hour lecture on Art and Nature, followed by Lydia C. Davis, of Santa Ana, on Influence of Environment on Landscapes. On succeeding Friday nights the lectures will be presented by Richard A. Moore, Ralph D. Cornell, William Enking, Jere French, George C. Huntington, Arthur G. Barton, Jay A. Gooch, and Virginia W. Russell, on Basic

Principles of Design, Designing with Plants, Practical Application of Art Appreciation, Theory of Landscape Architecture, and the Landscape Architect and the Civic Project.

Aims of the course are to create awareness of good design in home and civic landscaping; to develop greater appreciation for natural and cultivated gardens; to train appraisers of landscape design and outdoor beauty; and to stimulate interest in community landscape planning.

The course is sponsored by the Orange County District of California Garden Clubs, Inc. in collaboration with California State Polytechnic College.

Enrollment fee for the 11 hours of lectures is \$10. Registration forms are available from Mrs. Weston Walker, 919 North Olive Street, Santa Ana. Each registrant receives a Study Manual containing a synopsis of the lectures.

The William Penn Branch Heard

By FANNY McILVAINE

THAT an especially strong growing form of *B. 'Calla Lily'* may be had at the Merry Gardens, Camden, Maine. Ask for *B. 'Calla Lily State of Maine.'* Of the four or five varieties of *B. 'Calla Lily'* that they grow this is the only variety that the Merry Gardens will mail to you.

That the Wolsten nursery in Bolton, Mass., has a *B. goegoensis* which grows well in the New England states. Mr. Wolsten was so discouraged by the difficulties of growing this species in the East that he was ready to give it up when he received an unordered seedling of it with an order of other plants; he was willing to give it a chance and now has stock which grows well without any special care.

That the difficult and beautiful *B. bartonea* likes all the heat it can have in the house; for the last two years Mrs. DeCoursey has grown one successfully over a hot water radiator with humidity supplied by a dish of wet pebbles.

That some plants which sulk in pots do well grown in wire baskets; maybe it is the perfect drainage and maybe they get more circulation of air. *B. 'Manicata Aureo-Maculata'* var. *Crispa, macrocarpa, 'Bow Chancee,' 'Maephil'* and *boweri* have benefited by this culture.

Our Branch often discusses the winter feeding of begonias with the members all holding different views; when we ordered a specimen plant from the North Street Greenhouses it was interesting to us to have Mrs. Martin say that the lovely *B. 'Alto Scharff'* would be repotted (in October) and fed so that it would be even more spectacular for the Philadelphia Flower Show, in March. Of course she has greenhouse light, controlled heat and humidity and professional skill.

For the Philadelphia exhibit we hope to have a cold frame showing several ways of propagating; from the Carlton Villa, Heights town, N. J., we have a rooted section of a leaf of *B. 'Iron Cross,'*

when Mr. Arndt gave this to us he told us that the cutting had been put into the flat in August, 1958, and that it was doubtful whether we would see any growth for a long time. The leaf section has a fine bunch of roots but as of January 20 shows nothing new above ground. Let's hope that the spring urge will produce some action.

It is always fun to go to the Lancaster Farmers Market in Lancaster, Pa. It is the outlet for many of the neighboring farms and most of the food is produced locally and picked when it is just right to eat; there are a great variety of things to eat and right in the center of the market is Mrs. Greenaway's plant booth. She has very green fingers and has a variety of begonias and unusual house plants for sale. She sends away for begonias and also grows varieties given her by her neighbors. This market is open Tuesdays and Fridays and is located on the northwest corner of the main square of the town. By car you reach it from the first street north of the square; there is ample parking adjacent to the market house.

Mrs. Alvord told me that her plant of *B. paulensis* did much better when she transferred it from a pot of soil to one of sphagnum moss as suggested in *The Begonian* by Dr. Teuscher some months ago. I have two small well-rooted plants and for insurance I transferred one to a pot filled with sphagnum two months ago; to date both are doing well and by autumn I hope to have two big plants with eye-catching distinctively marked leaves. This is almost as handsome as *B. goegoensis*; it could be described as a paler edition of *goegoensis*.

Some years ago one of the members of the William Penn Branch showed us two very handsome trailing plants of *B. scharffi*; we had never seen one before and were very much impressed. One trailed about five feet and the other maybe four feet; Miss Griffith, who had

bought the plant for upright *B. scharffi*, was very much disappointed at their habit of growth and surprised at our enthusiastic admiration. The question arose as to whether these were a species or variety unknown to us or whether their lax stems were due to the conditions under which they were raised. Mrs. Drew identified them as *B. scharffi* but the rest of us did not know enough about begonias to have any clear opinions. After some years of watching them and growing cuttings of the two original plants the consensus of opinion is that this habit of growth was due to culture. Miss Griffith waters very freely and grows her plants on a wide porch with a steeply slanting roof so it is perfectly possible that the plants developed lax stems and reached for the light. One of these plants is pictured on the cover of the January, 1956, *Begonian*.

Mrs. Drew once grew a *B. scharffi* which developed as an upright plant until it was put temporarily in a dark corner of a fairly dark porch; due to some upset in routine the plant was not watered as regularly as it was accustomed to be and the stems grew lax as the plant grew thirsty. Twice when the plant was watered the stems straightened out, after that although the plant lived the growth tended to trail. That autumn Mrs. DeCoursey was given this plant and a plant of trailing *scharffi* grown by Miss Griffith; presumably while both plants trailed one had been started on the downward path by too much water and the other by too little. Both plants lived and grew during the winter and in the spring one plant was given to Mr. Burns of the Barrington Nurseries, Barrington, N. J., as he had been interested by the picture on *The Begonian* cover. When he grew the plant and several cuttings from it under greenhouse conditions all the plants were upright *B. scharffi*. The trailing plants bloomed for Miss Griffith and were very ornamental, but I am afraid that the William Penn Branch did not have the thrilling experience of uncovering a new species or variety of begonia; as far as the branch knows there is still no *B.*

scharffi scandens.

A member of the New England Branch once told me that she had grown a trailing *B. scharffi*; from her probably wider experience of growing begonias she attached no importance to her plant. It would be interesting if any of the readers of *The Begonian* has seen or grown such plants, if they would write their experience to the A.B.S. and let us all know how common or how unusual such changes in an old favorite are. The picture of *B. scharffi* on the cover of the January, 1959, *Begonian* is of the plant which Miss Griffith gave to Mrs. DeCoursey. When Mrs. Robert Bolling of Bryn Mawr joined the William Penn Branch she was a very skillful photographer and this is one of the pictures she took when she was practicing on begonias. Mrs. Bolling left for a trip to South America just before this issue of *The Begonian* was delivered, so I cannot ask her for any comments on how she posed the begonia or what light, etc., she used.

COVER PICTURE

Prize winning Rex Begonia 'American Beauty.' Photograph courtesy of John Thieben.

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No. 1 B. crispula—

China. Rare and beautiful species that produces a short rhizome and short-stalked round leaves five to six inches in diameter, spread out more or less flat on the surface of the soil. New leaves spread out over the older ones, almost touching them and sometimes resting on them. The deeply crisped shiny green foliage is very attractive in this species. The inflorescence, with its reddish, appressed-hairy peduncle, is six inches high. The male flowers, white inside and pale pinkish outside, are slightly over a half inch in diameter. The female flowers are still smaller. Due to the unusual growth of this plant, moisture should be carefully watched, being careful to keep water off foliage. Apply only on soil around plant, when large crowns must be separated, otherwise the crowded condition increases the danger of rhizome rot. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2 B. Calla lily—

Low, bushy, succulent, smooth and branched; slightly blotched or streaked with glistening white, suggesting miniature calla lilies. Flowers are pink in great profusion. 50 cents per pkt.

Comment: Seeds were collected by a friend in Iowa who has carefully selected them from the best plants and those showing the most white in foliage. Plants are sturdy, compact, and bushy. Flowers are pink.

"I planted a border of seedling Calla lily begonias almost one hundred feet long, outdoors in a partially shaded area. Every plant has several white leaves and blotches. The flowers are large and numerous. We had more than four inches of rain in two days shortly after I put them out, and so far have not lost a plant." (Quote from letter received from the grower in Iowa.)

No. 3 B. 'Spaulding'—

(*B. bowerix hydrocotylifolia*) A hybrid by Louise Schwerdtfeger. Small, bushy, rhizomatous begonia whose leaf stems are sparsely hairy with red dashes. Its round leaves come in shades of bright

green to dark green velvet. Underside of leaf is ox-blood red, and the leaf is lightly eye-lashed. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 4 B. 'Leslie Lynn'—

(*B. lexington x B. dayi*) A hybrid by Doris Motschman. Large rhizomatous, deeply lobed dark leaves; pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5 B. 'Helen M.'—

No description available. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6 B. metallica—

Brazil. Erect to two feet or more, bushy, hairy; leaves ovate-pointed, coarsely toothed, glossy olive-green with metallic purple veins above, red-veined beneath. Flowers large, light pink, bright pink-bearded without, clusters large and showy. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7 B. corallina—

Brazil. In general appearance this species closely resembles *B. coccinea*. Seeds were collected for seed fund in Brazil. Described as being upright with coral flowers. Gorgeous plant that blooms in winter. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 B. evansiana—

China. White variety. Hardy begonia to a foot or more tall; stems erect, bulbils form in leaf axils. If grown in the open ground, the bulbils will drop to the ground and new plants will spring up from them the following spring. Pink variety also available. 25 cents per pkt. each variety.

No. 9 B. Fischer's ricinifolia—

Medium. Rhizomes low and creeping in serpentine fashion; leaves ovate-pointed, sharply but not deeply lobed, toothed, bright green above, red-tinged beneath. Flowers pink. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10 B. erythrophylla helix—

syn. *B. Feasti helix*. A handsome mutant of *B. erythrophylla* with spiraled leaves ruffled at the margins. Rhizomatous with pink flowers on tall stems. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11 B. Brazil species—

mixed with pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Philodendron mixed—

P. eichleri, king of the tree philodendrons; *P. martianum*, epiphytic; *P. cym-bispathum*, self-heading; *P. melinonii*, red leaf stalks; *P. bipinnatifidum* Sao Paulo and *P. bipinnatifidum* superbum. Come in mixed packets only. 50 cents per pkt. 25 cents per 1/2 pkt.

Ficus decora—Moraceae—

Best for potting and house and holds its lower leaves better than some of the other varieties. New leaves are dark red. Five seeds for 25 cents.

Ficus benjamina—'Weeping Fig.'

Beautiful dense growth and branches of drooping habit, the shining deep green long ovate, slender pointed, four to six inches long; small, round, blood-red fruit. Popular plant used for bonsai work when young. 25 cents per pkt.

Chamaedora elegans—Palmaceae—'Parlor palm.'

Small, graceful, relatively fast grower about three times as high as *Neanthe bella* and eventually forming clusters, pinnate leaves loosely spirally arranged, broadly lanceolate, thin-leathery segments dark green. Good palm for shady locations. Fruit white. Five seeds for 25 cents.

Araucaria excelsa—Araucariaceae—'Norfolk Island Pine.'

Usually grown as a pot plant. Branches five to seven in a tier; many sharp pointed leaves about a half inch long and curved at tip. An extremely popular florist's plant and an excellent house plant. Supply subject to crop. Five seeds for 25 cents.

Aechmea calgula—Bromeliaceae—Brazil.

Stiff rosette of deep green channeled leaves; flower spikes with dense head scarlet-red with yellow flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Aechmea caudata variegata—(Billbergia forgetti) Bromeliaceae

Big sparry rosette of rich green stiff leaves broadly banded creamy-yellow; bold inflorescence with white-mealy stem and panicle of yellow bracts and golden-yellow flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Billbergia hybrids—Bromeliaceae

Several of the best medium growing varieties. 25 cents per pkt.

Streptocarpus rexii—'Cape primrose.'

South Africa. Small fibrous-rooted, stemless plant with long, narrow, quilted and pubescent leaves in a rosette hugging the ground, with several flower stalks bearing trumpets of pale lavender, lined with purple in the throat. 35 cents per pkt.

Ipomea tuberosa — Hawaiian wood rose.

Ornamental. Flowers orange-yellow, bell-shaped. Seed pods brown, to two inches in diameter. Resembles roses carved from satiny golden wood; will last indefinitely. Leaves deeply palmately five to seven lobed, to eight inches in diameter. Vigorous grower in sunny location. Has been known to produce flowers in Southern California but requires a great deal of warmth and humidity. Popular for flower arrangements and a pretty foliage plant. Five seeds for 25 cents.

OTHER GENERA

Pelargonium hybrids — Geraniaceae—

Although used as a greenhouse or house plant, they grow profusely outdoors in California. Seeds are from choice hybrids with Azalea type flowers, very large, pink with carmine blotches and lavender and white. Not recommended for outdoor culture in cold climates. 25 cents per pkt.

Crinum Powellii alba—

Tropical and semi-tropical bulbs of the amaryllis family. An extremely beautiful, pure white flowered hybrid of merit. It rivals the Easter lily in beauty. Two large seeds for 25 cents.

Phaseolus caracella — Snail flower.

Also known as cork-screw plant. Vine that grows rampant in our gardens. Fragrant flowers, yellowish or purplish, the keel shaped like a snail shell. Interesting. 25 cents per pkt.

Leptospermum tottum—

Also known as Australian tea-tree.

Popular ornamental shrub planted outdoors where climate permits but can be grown in cool greenhouse. 25 cents per pkt.

Request: We are still trying to find seed to keep the seed fund active. We would appreciate it if anyone who has seeds of begonias, shade plants, or other genera would contact us at the address below.

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SUBTROPICAL FRUITS

(Continued from Page 220)

flavored lemon that will reach a weight of two pounds or more per fruit. Then, there is the Eustis limequat which is a cross between the kumquat and lime. The fruit looks like a yellow kumquat (which is about an inch in diameter) and has the flavor of a lime. These extremely juicy fruits make delicious "lemon" pies.

Also available is the Dweet tangor which is a cross between a tangerine and the Mediterranean sweet orange. The fruit tastes something like that of a tangerine.

These dwarf citrus are not so large that they can be grown in containers in the East, or other cold sections, and brought inside during the winter. Imagine oranges, lemons, or tangerines right off your own tree in the middle of Minnesota—or wherever you live.

If you raise Begonias, Fuchsias, and other shade plants you should be raising Orchids also. Shade garden and greenhouse plants are happy companions to the infinite variety and unsurpassed beauty of Orchids. Whether you have a lathhouse or greenhouse, we have Orchids for you.

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Silver Seal Award for H. M. Butterfield



The Silver Seal Award for Horticulture of National and World-wide Significance from the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., was given to Harry Morton Butterfield at the National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, in May, 1959, and presented to him at the annual convention of the California Garden Clubs, Inc., held recently in Palo Alto.

Mr. Butterfield is Agriculturist Emeritus of the Extension Division of the University of California. He has written many bulletins on ornamentals, which have been published through the Division of Agricultural Sciences of the University. These bulletins have had wide distribution.

An important contribution to horticulture in California has been made through his collection of early catalogs from nurseries dating back to 1850, as well as his own extensive research work. He has become recognized as a hybridist through his work in *Echiveria*.

Mr. Butterfield was appointed Nomenclature Director for the American Begonia Society in 1949 by the president, Col. C. M. Gale, and he held this office until 1957 when he resigned. During this time, with the assistance of the late Mrs. Emma Carleton of Berkeley, he established a registration system for the new begonia hybrids grown by the American Begonia Society members.

Mr. Butterfield has been active in many garden clubs and was an expert on succulents.

He has also done much work on dahlias and has written articles for dahlia magazines in England as well as for the American Dahlia Society. He was appointed as a judge by the American Dahlia Society to evaluate many of the fine points of judging dahlias at the society's Pacific Coast Dahlia Trial Grounds.

The honor given him is well deserved

as he has materially advanced horticulture in many ways. THE BEGONIAN offers congratulations to this distinguished member of the American Begonia Society, and hopes to enjoy his continuing support and wise counsel.

BEGONIA MASONIANA IRMSCHER

Latin Description

BEGONIA MASONIANA Irmischer. nov. spec.—SECTIO COELOCENTRUM Irmischer.

Herba rhizomatosa. Foliorum petioli laminam subaequantur vel paulum longiores, 12-15 cm longi, pilis longiusculis patentibus haud dense obsiti; laminae chartaceae, inter nervos primarios reticulato-nervosae, inter nervillis conulis supra setam rubram gerentibus subtus cavis rugosae, pomaceae, secundum nervos primarios striis latiusculis badiis usque pullis saepe apicem versus dilatatis circumscriptione crucem formantibus instructae, subtus lacunosae, inaequilaterales, late ovatae, 9-11 cm longae, 10-12 cm latae, basi oblique cordatae, extus in lobum rotundatum 4,5-5,5 cm longum et 7,5-8,5 cm latum lineam nervi medii transgredientem productae, intus late rotundatae, apice breviter acuminatae, margine remote leviter dentatae et praeterea ciliatodenticulatae, nervis extrorsis basil. 4 et lateral. 2-3, introrsis basil. 2 et lateral. 1. Cymae graeciles, multiflorae, 30-35 cm longae, pilis solitariis glanduliferis patentibus ornatae, dichasia 6-8 dein cincinnos paucifloros gerentes, pedunculo usque 15 cm longo et internodiis prim. 4,5 cm, secund. 3-4 cm longis instructae. Bractee parvae, ovatae vel triangulares, 1-2,2 mm longae, apice setam gerentes, margine pilis paucis longiusculis glanduliferis obsitae, Florum masculinum pedicelli 11-14 mm longi; tepala 4, rubra, exteriora 2 late ovata, 8-9 mm longa, 9-10 mm lata, extus pilis paucis strictis usque 1,6 mm longis obsita, interiora 2 elliptico-cuneata, 6-7 mm longa, 3-3,5 mm lata; stamina numerosa, columnae 0,8 mm longae insidentia; filamenta 0,8-1 mm longa; antherae obovatae, 0,7-1 mm longae, apice leviter emarginatae, rimis inferne lateralibus superne in fronte conniventibus instructae. Florum femininum tepala 3, dua suborbicularia, 6 mm longa et lata, tertium tepalum oblongum, 4,8 mm longum et 2,5 mm latum; stili 3, crassiusculi, 2-2,2 mm longi, ad 1/2 longitudinis in ramos 2 fascia papillosa semel circumcinctos fissi; ovarium uniloculare, ovale, 5-5,5 mm longum et 2,6-3,5 mm latum, ut alae pilis paucis strictis glanduliferis obsitum, trialatum; ala maior subtriangularis, margine superiore descendente 3,5-4 mm longa, ceterae angustiores, margine superiore descendente 2,5-3 mm longae; placentae 3, parietales, bifidae.

Begonia Show Biz— Texas Style

By VIRGINIA BURKE-WILSON

Using only two varieties of begonias, the Texas State Branch won a special award for its exhibit, as guests of the Federated Garden Clubs of Port Arthur, at their annual Flower Show.

Because of unseasonably cold nights our begonias decided to stand still two weeks before the show.

Because there are more than twenty-five Federated Clubs in our town, which would naturally draw twenty-five times as many persons as our one club could, we were determined not to miss this excellent opportunity to promote begonias. And because some Branch may at some time be faced with the problem of giving a Begonia Show without begonias, perhaps you would like to read about our solution.

Since 1900, Port Arthur has been noted for its beautiful flowers and large oil-refineries. Therefore, the Flower Show's theme was "Our Heritage—Blossoms and Black Gold."

Desperately studying the theme and looking with dismay at our sleeping beauties, we were certain of one fact: of blossoms we had none, of black gold . . . *Zoom!* We had it! Why not feature our black gold, *Begonia* Joe Hayden?

Quick inventory, via telephone, disclosed that five members had faithful old Joe developing from leaves or as established plants in various stages of growth; and one member had beautiful Rexes.

At Roundup time, poor Joe, next to those gorgeous Rexes, never looked so dull and plain. How to supersede them and make Joe shine in comparison? Rex could not be king this time. Also, how to fill a six-foot by eighteen-foot space with about two dozen plants? Here was a tricky pair of puzzlers that would take some doing, so we went to work.

To depict the span of Port Arthur's sixty years, we arranged huge gilded Palmetto fans against the rose-pink wall,

with gold leaf antique furniture at one side, while black-painted Palmettoes backed modernistic wicker and black iron furniture at the other side. In the center of a four-foot high black shelf, which extended between these two groups, we placed a wall-type gold leaf "whatnot," with an exquisite hand-made miniature oil derrick on its top. On the shelves, in crystal and gold glasses, were black Joe Hayden leaves rooted in water, along with tiny gold-wrapped pots, each holding a baby Joe plant growing from the mother leaf.

Flanking the "whatnot" were gold-wrapped Joe Haydens in graduating sizes, up to the mature, blossoming plant. Three good-natured Joes, with a few blooms apiece, consented to being put together in a smart container to simulate Blossoming Maturity, for education's cause.

The Rexes, their beautiful colors complementing the rose wall, were placed in gold pots on a black floor-strip under the shelf of the glorified Joes, and banked high in the center to direct the eye up toward the lustrous "whatnot," upon which a spotlight played.

As guests, our exhibit was not to be judged, but next to a gold-lettered sign which read "The Black Begonia—Propagation by Leaves" we found a Special Award ribbon.

Yes, *Begonia* Joe Hayden was King for a day, and Rex played a supporting role very graciously indeed.

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Seattle Stages Seafair Show

By C. H. TUSLER

Show Section Chairman

The fifth annual Begonia and Sheltered Garden Show, presented August 1 and 2 by the Seattle Branch, proved to be another success. The show was again co-sponsored by the Seattle Park Department and was held as a feature of Seattle's Seafair.

Being part of the Seafair program made it necessary to compete with many other forms of entertainment, such as boat races and other attractions. However, during the two days 2400 paying visitors were drawn to the show.

The 60 by 100 foot gymnasium and the stage housed fifteen large gardens, most of which were put in by club members. In the center of the room was an exhibit by Martin and Nola Emrick, featuring a ferris wheel turning six beautiful hanging begonias.

One room was filled with horticultural exhibits of tuberous and foliage begonias, hanging begonias, fuchsias, ferns, gesneriads, and exotic house plants. Hanging begonias and fuchsias were also displayed in the large entrance hall.

Another large room was used for dis-

playing flower arrangements and for an educational exhibit, where members of the Begonia Society, the Fuchsia Society, and the Saintpaulia Society offered assistance in propagation and culture.

The American Begonia Society Award for the best tuberous begonia and the Seattle Seafair Trophy were both won by Mrs. W. C. Willard. The Sweepstakes Award went to Mr. K. L. Tourtellot, and the Award for the best foliage begonia went to Mrs. Edith Gadzuk.

The large number of people who attended and showed particular attention to the educational exhibit indicates a growing interest in sheltered gardens in this area.

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Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON

On August 22 our members went to Danielson, Connecticut, to meet at the famous old Logee Greenhouses, now operated by Mr. Logee's daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Martin. For years they have grown rare plants of all kinds. At this meeting they spoke of their experience with begonias and gave us much valuable information. This was also an opportunity to add to our collections.

In Connecticut there is an increasing number of enthusiastic begonia growers, and the meeting was held there for the purpose of bringing them together.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

The August meeting was one that will be long remembered.

Floyd Hambright, member of this Branch, showed films taken on his trip through Glacier National Park and Canada. The pictures were of exceptional quality and depicted scenes that can not be found elsewhere. Floyd managed to take shots of hotel interiors and views from hotel rooms that were breathtakingly beautiful. With his timely comments, they left the audience with the feeling of actually being on the trip.

President Bill Kirker presided over the business meeting. Plants were drawn from a well stocked plant table.

MIAMI

A small but enthusiastic gathering met in August at the Simpson Garden Center in Miami.

One member who had just returned from Jamaica spoke about the different exotic plants of the coastal and mountain districts. She said that in Jamaica there seemed to be an indifference to botanical nomenclature.

Our subject this month was *B. Boweri*, its hybrids and cultivars. We found that many of its children are easier to raise than *Boweri*, itself. We noted the contribution of the male sperm to its offspring, Zee Bowman, Bow-Joe, Bow-

Arriola, Bow-Chancee, Bow-Nigra, Virbob, Maphil Dark Beauty and its grandbaby, Cleopatrae. One of our members had just purchased Spaulding, so we feel we have a fairly representative collection with the exception of the Joe Hayden crosses, Golden Sheen and Emerald, which have never been seen in the southeast.

The official photographer for Alfred Byrd Graf, who has taken pictures of begonias grown in the east for the book *Exotica*, then spoke to us, telling about the second edition of the book. She also announced that Mr. Roehr will publish the begonia section as a separate book.

SAN FRANCISCO

At our regular meeting on August 5, Art Boissier demonstrated grooming begonia plants for the City Hall Flower Show held August 20 and 21, and it was a treat for us beginners to see Art in action.

Elaine Cochran followed with flower arrangements and her topic was "Arranging Our Garden Flowers For Our Pleasure." We will have a special class so that Mrs. Cochran can help those who are interested in making flower arrangements.

We have been holding "Open Gardens" and the following members participated: on July 26, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Don Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pehrson, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stettler; on August 9, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Allmacher, Mr. and Mrs. Orris Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meyer; on August 20, Miss Marjorie May, Mr. Dan Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Johnson.

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

As this is written (Aug. 30) the echos of the 27th Annual Convention and Flower Show are still ringing clarion strong. It was very successful—but more of this in the next *BEGONIAN*.

Mrs. Herbert Dykman, widow of the founder of our Society, has graciously given us a treasure of valuable information in the gift of personal papers and records of "Pop" Dykman, the history of the "formative years" of the Society, some of which has been hazy in the past. When the papers have been sorted and catalogued, they will be placed in the Society's library for your use. Thank you, Mrs. Dykman. We know they will prove helpful and interesting to us.

Incidentally, your library is a very popular part of the ABS. Members living away from the local scene constantly make use of it. We are happy that it can serve so well. And may I suggest that when you are ordering books on horticulture or floriculture, let Lucy Sault, your librarian, get it for you. In so doing you will help keep that department self supporting.

Here's good news for Round Robin enthusiasts. It is my pleasure to announce the appointment of Evelyn M. Hurley (Mrs. Herbert E.) of 11 Woodland Road, Lexington, Mass., as your Round Robin Chairman. Many people have asked that this service be resumed. And now you have it. Write to the chairman for information. Enclose a stamped envelope for her reply. Tell her you would like to be included in one of the first NEW flights. The weather is great for flying! We have a great year ahead of us in the ABS. I am confident of this because of your verbal and written assurances. Begoniaites are the most friendly people. My sincere wish is that you have your share of enjoyment in your Begonia Branch meetings. Whether you are in an advanced group or one that is just starting the ABC's of begonia lore, you'll have fun, and a wonderful time.

CLARENCE HALL

Echos from the Convention Chairman, 1959

As we pass another milestone in the life of the American Begonia Society with the Convention and Flower Show having passed—and they proved to be Red Letter days—we were enabled to write another successful page in the history of the Society.

As Convention Chairman I wish to express my profound appreciation to all chairmen, judges, exhibitors, branches, and members, who gave so liberally of their experience, time, donations, and unstinting service throughout the entire convention period. Without them it would have been impossible to achieve such results.

BERT SLATTER

CALENDAR

- Oct. 8—Inglewood Branch. Branch birthday party and potluck dinner at 6:30 p.m. followed by regular meeting at 7:45 p.m. Don Horton will speak on a topic of his choice.
- Oct. 28—Glendale Branch. Dr. Robert E. Atkinson, garden editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, will speak on the subject "Garden Clinic" and will discuss soils, fertilizing, insect control, and other problems. A Flower Show will also be a feature.

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BEGONIA FEVER

(Continued from Page 219)

new growth from the base. *B. Calla lily* var. *Maine*, which I got at the Merry Gardens last fall, has survived the winter and is now doing well in the slat house. *B. aridcaulis* has lived for some years in a Wardian case in a north window in the winter, and has summered happily in the slat house. This year it is blooming, not strictly handsome but so small that it is appealing. *B. Paulensis* is very attractive to me. My one plant is growing well although it can't be described as being big. But it reminds me of a shadowy *B. Gogoensis*, which I can't keep at all.

The next few plants I consider the backbone of my collection, dependable, handsome, and offering some bloom while they are in the house: *B. viaude*, *Scharffi*, *acetosa*, *alto-scharffi*, *prunifolia*, *Schmidtiana*, 'Annabelle,' 'Sarabelle,' 'Alzasco,' 'Interlaken,' and one of the Swissher hybrids. For bloom at Christmas time I will have my favorite begonia, 'Paul Brunt.' Blooming then as well as at other times will be 'Jinnie Mae,' 'Sachsen,' 'Preussen,' and 'Templini.'

The rhizomatous begonias which do well for me are not many, maybe because they realize that I prefer the fibrous rooted, but a few have caught my eye and stayed to flourish. It is hard to say whether *B. 'Joe Hayden'* or *B. 'Rickey Minter'* is the more handsome and more obliging. I admire the dark leaves of 'Joe Hayden' with the well marked sinus, and this plant has first claim on one of my north windows. 'Rickey Minter' is strong growing and with a little water and a north light the color of the leaves is lovely. One of the joys of this hybrid is the ease with which it is propagated. *B. 'Iron Cross'* is a curiosity to me rather than a beautiful begonia, and this is also true of *B. 'Joel Gillingswater.'*

Fortunately I know of a Fall Fete which is always glad to have house plants to sell, so most of my discarded plants will find a kind home. Only a few will end on the compost heap.

After growing far too many begonias for my space for a number of years, I am

sure that the only sensible thing to do is to decide to build them an adequate shelter or to restrict myself to raising a limited number each year. When they are crowded, I find that by New Year's Day I begin to resent the plants which show the effects of crowding and which necessitate tiresome handling. Now I will always want a few more than I have, rather than get impatient with handicapped plants.

I hope that I abide by these sensible and practical views and emerge from the first fevered dreams of an enthusiast to the more safe and sane practices of a convalescent from an acute case of begonia fever.

Good-by, greenhouse. Welcome, leisure.

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RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Minutes, National Board, August 29, 1959

The Annual Business meeting of the American Begonia Society was called to order by President Slatter at 2:15 p.m. August 29, 1959, at Plummer Park, Hollywood, California. Meeting was held in conjunction with the Annual Convention of the Society.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mr. Howard Small.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President-Elect Hall read the Aims and Purposes of the Society.

Vice-President Graham gave a brief report of activities for the year.

Membership Secretary Schlanert reported 38 new and 39 renewing members for the month, total income of \$198.00 and expenses of \$19.10. He also reported an increase in business handled by the Membership Secretary's office for the year, that we now have a total membership of 2122, an increase of 115 over last year.

National Treasurer Mrs. Parker gave her report for the month. Report filed for audit. Mrs. Parker also read a brief report for the year.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by the Treasurer, showing \$100.00 remitted to the Treasurer for the month. Mrs. Parker also read Mrs. Gee's annual report showing a net income of \$1188.09 for the year.

Public Relations Chairman Hall reported he had found that the insurance policy mentioned in the July minutes was a duplicate of one we already have and that the policy had been returned for cancellation. He also reported relative to compensation insurance covering officers who receive compensation and submitted a form to be filled in and returned to take care of this item.

Research Director Mrs. Leatherman gave her report and called attention to the plant display on the nomenclature tables and thanked those who had helped by bringing plants.

Report of Nomenclature Chairman Mrs. Korts was read by the Secretary. Mrs. Korts called attention to the fact that the American Begonia Society is acting as International Registration Authority for Begonias.

Business Manager Thieben gave his monthly and annual report. August advertising amounted to \$114.50 with \$103.37 received and paid to the Treasurer and a balance due on all advertising of \$96.00.

Historian Mrs. Pearl Bauer gave her report for the year and submitted the history books for inspection by any interested members.

Mr. Howard Small of the San Gabriel Branch reported to the membership relative to the presentation to the Arboretum of the American Begonia Society glass house and called attention to the fact that the glass house

had been made possible largely through the generosity of the late Mrs. E. B. Slosson.

National Librarian Mrs. Lucy Sault not being present, her monthly and annual report was read by the Secretary. Mrs. Sault called attention to the fact that the library is self-supporting, all expenditures are made from revenue, and the library fund is carried in the bank.

President-Elect Hall reported that Mrs. Herbert Dyckman is donating to the National Library material from the personal files of the late Mr. Dyckman that much of it will make interesting reading to those interested in the early days of the American Begonia Society.

President Slatter reported that all books of various officers had been audited and that he believed they were found to be in order.

Mr. Roy Joyce, as Chairman of the ballot counting committee, reported that 180 ballots had been returned and counted with a large majority shown for officers as named on the ballot.

Membership Secretary Schlanert stated that when ordering BEGONIANS from the printer it is necessary to get the order in before the monthly meeting of the National Board and for this reason he would like authorization to order as needed. Moved by Mr. Schlanert, seconded by Mrs. Graham, that the Board authorize him to order the number of BEGONIANS needed, up to a total of 2600. Motion carried.

President Slatter thanked all of those present for attending the Convention and the National Board meeting.

Branches reporting: El Monte, Foothill, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Pasadena, Riverside, San Gabriel, Ventura, San Francisco, Rhode Island, Western Pennsylvania, Glendale, San Miguel, Whittier, and Alfred D. Robinson. President Slatter introduced Mrs. Lottie M. Hardy of McDonald, Pa., a member of the Western Pennsylvania Branch, and Mrs. Earl W. Harrington, Vice President of the Rhode Island Branch, and welcomed them to the Convention and to California.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

IRMA JANE BROWN,
Secretary

CORRECTION

In the minutes of the special meeting of Executive Officers, May 30, 1959, as reported in the August issue of THE BEGONIAN, the second sentence of the sixth paragraph should read: The committee appointed President Slatter as Convention Chairman.

Branch Meeting Dates . . .

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

F. J. Bedson, Secy., Kent, England

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. D. L. Comiskey, Secy.
Valley Farm, Dover, Mass.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences
Mrs. Ruth Cook, 923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California
Mrs. Jane Scalzo, Secy.
1126 Keeler Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Miss W. Leoti Fisher, Secy.
4416 Downing Ave., Baldwin Park, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Community Bldg.
2039 Third St., La Verne
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland, Calif.

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:30 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mabel Anderson
5226 Strohm Ave., North Hollywood

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Mrs. Charles Calloway
1311 Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Public Library or
Messingale and Roseneau Music Store
Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday 10:30 a.m. Homes of Members
Mrs. Adolph Belser Cor. Secy.
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. J. C. Jenks
6807 DeLongpre Ave., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Mrs. W. I. Como, Secy.
Box 220 E. RR No. 1, Dickinson, Texas

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Lolo, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P.O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Inglewood Women's Club
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mima A. Rich, Secy.
2022 W. 84th Place, Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes
Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy.
2621 N. Fitzhugh Ave., Dallas 4, Texas

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Florence Haag, Secy.
1025 Temple Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Amy Reddy Rushing, Secy.
4938 Annette St., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. Ray Rosengren, Secy.
5530 N.W. 21 Ave., Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 1 p.m.
World War Memorial Bldg., Linwood and Paseo
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Secy.
P.O. Box 25, Raytown, Mo.

OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 12:30 p.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. Anna Peck, Secy.
23 So. Gateway, Toms River, N.J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Lionel Evans, Secy.
10381 Orangewood, Garden Grove, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on Call, Homes of Members
Col. C. M. Gale, Secy.
40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena 2, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Ralph DeCou, Secy.
107 Potter St., Haddonfield, N.J.

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
S. E. Sault, Secy.
26938 Dapplegray Lane, Rolling Hills, Calif.

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
Miss Ruth Harrington, Secy.
372 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R.I.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park
3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel Prior, Secy.
4345 5th St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Chet Van Dusen, Secy.
4135 Merritt Blvd., La Mesa, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Ollie M. Fehr, Secy.
2796 19th St., Sacramento 18, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Hard of Hearing Hall
Herbert and University
Mrs. Phyllis Kinsky, Secy.
4543 36th St., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Forest Lodge, 266 Laguna Honda Blvd.
Mrs. Forrest Lee Jordan, Secy.
95 Ravenwood Dr., San Francisco, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.,
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Marilyn Jewett, Secy.
18324 E. Alford St., Azusa, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Shirley LaRue, Natl. Rep.
1933 "O" Ave., National City, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mary Wegener, Secy.
1611 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at
SUset 3-7122.
Mrs. Hazel M. Starks, Secy.
6116 Greenwood Ave., Seattle 3, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Ted Lemmon, Secy.
P.O. Box 678, Moorpark, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday of each Month
Mrs. Robert Nease, Secy.
410 South Phillips, Salina, Kansas

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.
21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Chester Bartlow, Cor. Secy.
553 Arden St., Newark, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

Mrs. Edna Monson, Secy.
South Taylor, Mason City, Iowa

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.
Scott Hall, Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. Joe X. Schad, Secy.
Rte. 1, Box 17, Saginaw, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

1st Tuesday Night in Members' Homes
Mrs. W. N. Foster. P.O. Box 964, Groves, Texas

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7 p.m., Orcutt Playground
Clubhouse
21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif.
Mrs. J. H. Holley, Secy.
22126 Gault St., Canoga Park, Calif.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Albert S. Lash, Cor. Secy.
1228 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive
Mrs. Pearl Benell, Secy.
10331 Colima Rd., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Ernest Drew, Secy.
635 Moreno Rd., Narberth, Pa.

We are still receiving lists of officers lacking the secretary's full address. If you are not SURE this information was mailed, please send it at once, for without it your branch notice cannot be brought up to date.

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